

# THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 36

**WILSON, SONS & CO.**  
(LIMITED)  
2, RUA DE S. PEDRO  
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE  
Pacific Steam Navigation Company  
Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.  
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## Repairs to Ships and Machinery

Having large workshops and efficient plant we are in a position to undertake repairs of all descriptions to ships and machinery.

**Coal.**—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited) have depôts at St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Montevidéu, La Plata and at the chief Brazil Ports; and, among others, supply coal under contract, to the U.S. Consulate.

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Her Britannic Majesty's Government;  
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;  
The New Zealand Shipping Companies,  
&c., &c.

**Coal.**—Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam Coal always kept in Rio depôts on Conceição Island.

Tug Boats always ready for service.

Ballast Supplied to ships.

**Establishments:** Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited), London, Cardiff, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, S. Paulo, Montevidéu, Buenos Ayres and La Plata.

**KING, FERREIRA & CO.**  
Successors to W. R. CASSELS & CO.  
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## Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

Further Agencies, suitable to their lines of business—Hard ware, Domestic goods, Specielets, etc., etc.—are respectfully solicited.

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Importers, Exporters  
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CAIXA NO CORREIO 16

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**NATHAN MFG. Co.**—Monitor Injectors, lubricators, etc.;

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These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

*Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.*

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AU BRÉSIL

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*Quickest dispatch given to Steamers  
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**WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE**

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magnificent scenery views of the mountains, town, the harbor  
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Fine wines and liquors. Numerous shower and warm  
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No health resort in the world is better.

For further information apply to FERNANDO MENDES,

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[September 1st, 1896.]

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Tugboats always ready for service.

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Manufacturers of pumps, Hydraulic  
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Exporter of Madeira Wines

G. PHILLIPS &amp; Co., Bordeaux,

Exporter of Bordeaux Wines;

E. REMY MARTIN &amp; Co.,

Exporter of Cognac

Dealers in

Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagne

Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.

Rua da Alfândega, 83.



Frank &amp; Co.,

advise their numerous friends and partners that they have opened a department for English Tailoring, having contracted for that purpose an experienced cutter from London

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Large assortment of pictures and fancy looking-glasses,  
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and copies of famous authors of the Munich gallery.Receives every month silk-pechice of different colors for  
pictures, passe-partouts for photographs, photo-engravings,  
painter's cloth, drawing and transparent papers; also painter's colors for glazes and aquarelles, complete draw-  
ing utensils, etc., directly from Europe.

Sales at lowest prices

Fernando Gonçalves da Rocha &amp; Co.

205, RUA DO CATETE,  
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Telephone N. 205

N. 211.—Special deposit of the famous Vouga cheeses.

## PORTUGUESE LESSONS.

Antonio Marques will teach Portuguese and also make  
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Office: 46, Assembleia, hours from 9 to 11 a. m. and 1 to 3 p. m.

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Young Englishman speaking and writing  
Portuguese seeks immediate occupation as  
clerk, has several years experience in Rio  
shipping and stevedoring business. Best of  
References.Address N. D. J.  
this Office.

## TO THE BRITISH COLONY.

As the British Government has recognized our rights  
over the Trindade Island, Messrs. Quintino Irmão & Co.,  
invite the English people to pay them a visit at No. 69,  
Rua da Quintana, to see their very best goods for ladies,  
gentlemen and boys.

## TURKISH AND EGYPTIAN.

Superior quality of Turkish and Egyptian cigarettes  
and tobacco, sold at

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Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rue Visconde de Itaborá (opposite Custom House). Petropolis. EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 36, Rue Théophile Ottoni. Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rue Visconde de Itaborá (opposite Custom House). J. WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

## Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua Evaristo da Veiga. Morning  
service every Sunday at 11 a. m. Holy communion after  
morning service on 1st Sunday of the month and at 9  
a. m. on 2nd and 4th Sundays. Evening service during  
cool season according to notice. Baptism after morning  
service or at other times by arrangement.HENRY MOSLEY, M.A. British Chaplain.  
181, Rua das Lavadeiras.IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Larga  
de S. Joaquim, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese  
on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a. m.; Worship at 11  
a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5  
afternoon. Gospel preaching at 6:45 p. m. on Wednesdays  
Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p. m.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do  
Catete. English services at 12 m. Sundays. Prayer  
meeting service Thursday, 7:30 p. m.Portuguese services: at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sundays  
7 p. m. Wednesdays—E. A. TILLY and MANOEL  
DE CAMARGO, Pastors. Sunday School at 11 a. m.; a  
Fabica Curicó, Sundays, at 1 a. m. and 4 p. m. Rev  
FRANK WIEDREHFER, Pastor.PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—No. 175 Travessa da Barreira.  
Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7  
p. m., Sundays, and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.

JAMES B. RODGERS, Pastor.

RESIDENCE: Rua Princesa Imperial 33.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua da Sant'Ana No. 25.

Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and  
7 p. m. and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.

RESIDENCE: Ladeira do Senado No. 22.

IGREJA PRESBITERIANA DO RIAUCHUELO.—234  
Rua D. Anna Nery, Estação do Rioachuelo. Services  
Sundays, 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Wednesdays 7 o'clock p. m.FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary  
School in the church building.

## Medical Directory

Dr. William Frederick Eisenhofer, German Physician,  
Office: 28, Rue General Camara. Consulting hours  
from 12 to 3 o. m.

## Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 117

Rue de S. José.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua de Se de Seine No. 79.—On sale, the  
Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German,  
Italian, Spanish and other languages.JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.  
RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION—Rest and Reading Room—  
33, Rua da Santa, 1st floor; W. J. LEVY, Missioner.  
Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-over  
clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission or at  
No. 21, Rue Theophilo Ottoni.YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 96,  
Rua da Assembleia, 1st floor. Rooms open from 6 to  
10 o'clock p. m. Secretary's office hours: from noon to  
1 o'clock p. m. Antonio V. de Andrade, President; Myron  
A. Clark, General Secretary; R. A. W. Stou, Treasurer.

## WEST COAST ITEMS.

Late telegrams from Santiago state that it is  
now proposed to submit the dispute over the pres-  
idential election to the supreme court.Telegrams from Santiago on Sunday announce  
the meeting of congress to declare the vote in  
the last presidential election. The declaration was  
in favor of the election of Errázuriz, who therefore  
becomes President of Chile during the next consti-  
tutional period. Errázuriz received 143 votes,  
against 139 for Reyes.—Late telegrams from Ecuador announce the  
capture of Cuenca by General Alfaro, the revolution-  
ists suffering an overwhelming defeat. It is  
necessary to explain that Alfaro was the revolution-  
ist a few months ago, but he now represents  
*legalidad*. On the contrary the revolutionists now  
defeated have only just been turned out of power.—In Peru where a bill has been introduced into  
congress in favor of civil marriage, a strong opposition  
has arisen to the measure and it is now prob-  
able that it will be defeated. Ignorance and bigotry  
are so strongly entrenched in that country that  
no liberal measure is possible. It is called a re-  
public, but it is a despotism of corrupt officials and  
a debased church. It is a Nazareth of the modern  
world; if any good comes out of it, we shall not be  
able to credit it.

## THE FORTUNE-TELLING BIRDS.

The Argentine correspondent at Rosario of the  
*Southern Cross*, whose persistent attempts to write  
idiomatic English must command general appro-  
val, has been investigating one of those popular  
street swallows known as the fortune-telling birds.  
And this is the result:*Companion estimated:*  
I felicitate you that you allow me to appear before your readers Englishes or Englishes speakers in my style colloquial. I also profit of the occasion to say to you that you should not too much to imitate me in the use of the phrases idiomatics, for indeed then must I, in defense proper, accuse you at our readers common of the tendencies plagiaristic. (Here, I regret to say, you have my young friend, wishing to lecture his superior.) It is the way of youth.)Now I have to tell our readers intelligents of one  
dodge cute that I have of myself discover between these last days. Indeed it treats itself of the lack of the little birds (*Pues se trata de la suerte de los pájaros*.)There are two citizens or subjects of notoriety  
visible which gain the life specifically using the  
cuteness of the birds small. These birds when  
they know much it is only the ratioc of seed. The  
subject notorious—the birdteacher—serves approximately  
one child, or one woman, or even one girl of our society, and presently he made the  
propaganda praising the wisdom of the bird and the  
ability it possesses to do the prophecy of the luck.  
Then the client pay its money, the subject say at  
his bird (at the give it one seed, "No presto! tell the fortune.") And the bird he eat the seed at the  
time he pick up one small paper prepared before-  
hand on which is written the prophecy. Thus it  
happened that one child young is told the prophecy  
that it will be married in the proximate year.  
Thus it happened that one won in already married  
will be told the luck that she must marry one sub-  
ject of had golden.Thus one girl compromised (engaged is the better  
word, Alcide) will be told the luck that she will marry one spouse not yet for that  
epoch married.Thus it is that one youth robust—more athletic  
English will have the strange prediction that he  
may marry one other bleak English—that, in fact,  
one footfaller marry one other footfaller, the  
which is of course of tommy (mudish English).  
Thus it succeed (succeed) that ancient of hair  
grey—who have already lured all his kindred will  
be told the luck that he will marry one widow  
interesting of much beauty.It is surprising all this folly. I have the sanguinity  
to perceive in one moment the fraud, for it is  
so to me evident that if not the bird receive no  
seed, it do not strike of work at the foretelling.  
The bird not know one circumstance blazed (take  
care, Alcide) of the prescience—not one "h"  
(jota) of the future. That is, I explain at our  
readers the hoax.After the which I shall end by quoting them one  
proverb known at them:"One nose is so good as one smile of a horse  
blind." All know what this means who know the  
tongue English.

Yours of affection,

ALFREDO.

DURING the reign of Philip V. of Spain, in the  
year 1711, a vessel arrived in the port of Cadiz in  
which were found eight enormous chests, so heavy  
that it was with difficulty they were conveyed to  
the custom-house. Their weight induced the offi-  
cials to inspect the contents with unusual care,  
when they were found to contain nothing but large  
halbs of chocolate. The inspectors took up one of  
these which they were acquainted. A second and a  
third produced similar surprise. They endeavored to  
break the balls, but without success. Pieces  
of the delicacy, however, were detached, and re-  
vealed lumps of gold, which, when assayed, were  
found to be very fine and pure in quality. All  
turned out to be of the same composition, gold  
under a cover of chocolate an inch thick. This  
singular discovery was made known at Madrid,  
but the Je-nits took care not to claim such precious  
chocolate, and protested that they knew nothing of  
it. The king became the possessor of these eight  
enormous chests of gold.

**Banks.****LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital..... £ 1,500,000  
Capital paid up..... " 750,000  
Reserve fund..... " 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO  
10, Rue da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ,

PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO  
CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,  
PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,

BUENOS AIRES AND NEW YORK.

Also on:

MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO.,  
LONDON,MESSRS. MALLETT FRÈRES & CO.,  
PARIS,MESSRS. SCHRODER & CO., J. H. SCHRODER & CO.,  
HAMBURG,MESSRS. JOH. BERENBERG, GOSSLER & CO.,  
HAMBURG,MESSRS. GRANET BROWN & CO.,  
GENOA,**BRAZILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.**Established in Hamburg on 16th December  
1887 by the "Direction der Dirconto Gesellschaft"  
in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in  
Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital. . . . 10,000,000 Marks.

**BRANCH-OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.**(Caixa 108.)  
Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos  
(Caixa 520.) (Caixa 185.)

Draws on:

Germany..... Direction der Dirconto  
Gesellschaft, Berlin;  
Norddeutsche Bank in  
Hamburg, Hamburg;  
M. A. von Rothschild  
Söhne, Frankfurt a. M.England..... N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London;  
Manchester and Liverpool District  
Banking Company, Limited, London;  
Union Bank of London, Limited, London;  
Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.France..... Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches;  
Compagnie National d'Économie de  
Paris, Paris.Portugal..... Banco Lisboa & Açores and  
co-pendants.and any other countries.  
Opens accounts current.  
Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.  
Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares,  
etc., and transacts every description of banking business.Boettiger-Petersen,  
Directors.**THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.**

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halevy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 20, Rue da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital. . . . £ 1,500,000  
Realized do . . . . " 900,000  
Reserve fund . . . . " 950,000**BRANCHES:**Paris, 16, rue Halevy, Pernambuco, Pará, Buenos  
Aires, Montevideo, Rosario and Paysandú.**DRAWS ON:**London and County Banking Co., L'd.—LONDON.  
Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas—PARIS.  
Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.  
And on all the chief cities of Europe.

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From the Buenos Aires Herald

**OUR AMERICAN VISITORS.**

The gentlemen who have been our guests from the United States for two weeks or so have left us for Montevideo, Brazil and home. During their visit among us they have received many attentions and courtesies which we trust will leave with them pleasant memories of Buenos Aires. So far as we are aware, there has been a general wish that they should have a pleasant visit among us, and that nothing should be said or done to mar this visit. The writer has had the honour of several interviews with these gentlemen and knows full well that they deserve the respect and esteem of all who may meet them, and in what we may have to say we wish to disclaim at the outset any criticism on our late guests, either collectively or individually, but we deem it proper to discuss the policy pursued in the creation of a commission. We understand, although we may be mistaken, that Minister Buchanan has long been impressed with the fact that the men who shape commercial policies in the United States do not appreciate Argentina and have not any clear conception of what she is now doing and the greater things she is destined to do at no distant day. He has made a pretty extensive exploration of the country and he is a man whom nothing escapes. Impressed with these facts and thoughts he naturally became interested that the leading men of his country should see what he saw. Mr. Fishback, who for five years was secretary of the United States legation here, was about to return to the United States and between the minister and him it was thought that there might be arranged a delegation of leading capitalists and manufacturers to make a visit to Argentina, not a company of respectable gentlemen, merchants and manufacturers only, but leaders and typical managers of great undertakings. It was understood here that such a result had been reached, in view of which certain steps were taken to extend to such a representative commission a few appropriate

courtesies. By some unfortunate means, this plan miscarried and the idea in the United States was to send delegates from several local manufacturing associations, with the view of seeing what could be seen. These gentlemen so delegated did not assume to represent the initial idea, nor did they know what it was, and so it came to pass that these visitors, who would have been very glad to make us a visit quietly and without ostentation, found themselves thrust into a position which was not a little embarrassing, though Minister Buchanan, with infinite tact, courage and good sense, minimised the embarrassments as much as possible. The idea he had in mind and for which he prepared was not carried out, and the efforts from the two points were at cross purposes. Under the circumstances, there was nothing for it but to make the best of the situation, and it was to the credit of our visitors that this was done as well as it was. These facts will explain what has puzzled many people and what has engaged the attention of some of our colleagues, viz: why these visitors should have been treated differently from any other company of commercial visitors who are continually coming and going. There really was no reason for so doing, but had the original idea been carried out, the commission would have been something more than the visit of a dozen respectable business men.

Why did the original idea fail? In our opinion, the answer is not difficult. Such representatives as were contemplated are men of many and great affairs, and they have not three months to spare in a journey of indefinite exploration. There is too much to do at home to admit of this and they did not come and they will not come. We do not in the least believe that any adequate good can come of itinerant commissions beyond extending a knowledge of the country. Business does not follow a bandmaster and a show, but enters an opening when seen. There is nothing to prevent the Americans from constructing railways, establishing banks, or doing anything else that English, German, French and Italian capitalists do, but the Americans do not come here in large numbers, because it does not suit their interests to do so. We have had a procession of visiting commissions for at least 20 years. One, an official commission, arrived here on a Thursday and stayed in one of the hotels till the following Monday, having in the meantime visited Palermo park, and the secretary of that commission has written two books on the country on the strength of the visit. Who does not remember the many projects, the wonderful promises, the indefinite wonders to come from these visits, but from it all has come nothing but words. There are American houses here which came without the sound of drum or parade of banners, and when anything else is done it will be done without fuss, noise or claptrap. This was the idea and wish of Minister Buchanan, who has no use for a show, but like his predecessors, he was made to some extent a victim to the ambitions of others. The visit we have had will not be valueless. The hard-headed men who went with us will let their people know what they have seen, which will be to them a revelation of the fact that Argentina is not the commercial ally, but a competitor of the United States.

**THE CREED OF THE ABYSSINIANS.**

With the exception of a small percentage of adherents of Mohammedanism and of the Falashas, or "Black Jews" of whom there are about 300,000 in Abyssinia, and of the heathen Gallas in the south, the Abyssinians are all Christians, and really belong to the oldest Christian nations of the globe, having kept their national and ecclesiastical organizations intact, even against the Moslem attacks of the centuries, ever since the fourth century. It is commonly estimated that there are from three to four million Christians in Abyssinia, but this is evidently an exaggeration. Gerhard Robbe, who visited Abyssinia officially as a representative of the German government, reports in his work entitled "Meine Mission in Abyssinien," that the number cannot exceed one and a half million.

It is a strange phenomenon that the highest ecclesiastical official in the country, the Abuna (literally "Our Father"), the head, in fact only bishop of the land, must always be a Copt and can never be a native Abyssinian. In former days the viceroy of

Egypt was accustomed to charge the Abyssinian government a heavy tribute in payment for their Abuna. Even against the king the Abuna at times maintains his authority, although against a determined ruler he can do nothing. When in 1868 the Abuna excommunicated the ferocious King Theodoros, the same that caused the English expedition of that year and the capture of the capital city Magdala, the King coolly drew his revolver, and holding it to the temple of the prostrate Abuna, said, "Dear Father, I beg of you your blessing!" Quite naturally it was no longer refused.

The Abuna resides in Gondar, and is the head of the church. The stage in the hierarchy is represented by the archpriests, and then come the four stages of priest, presbyter, deacon, and subdeacon. The only rival in authority which the Abuna has is the head prior of the monks, a powerful class, who is officially called *Abba*. He resides in the monastery of Dabat Lebar in Shoa. Robbe met this official in company with the negus or king, and declares that he was a cultivated and highly educated gentleman, much more so than any other representative of the Abyssinian clergy that he met. A strange official in the *Nébroud*, who resides in Axum, the old capital in the north. He is the manager of the church property throughout the country, and a great portion of Abyssinia belongs to the church. His representatives in the various churches are the *Debtars*, who are at least able to read and write, and are versed in the laws of the country. They are, however, laymen, notwithstanding the fact that they take a leading part in the public services, notably in the singing of the liturgy. As a rule the monks are not active in church services or work, although they have as a rule received a lower grade of ordination. There is an abundance of cloisters in Abyssinia, and Robbe has visited a monastery in northern Abyssinia in which there were fully a thousand inmates. Yet the monk priests need not confine their activity to their monasteries; they are also permitted to hear auricular confessions and absolve the Abyssinian Christians.

It is difficult to determine how large the clerical profession in Abyssinia is numerically. The traveller Henglin who visited the country in 1861 and 1862, computes that there must be at least 12,000 priests and monks altogether, and declares that the bulk of these are drones living on the labour of the common people. It is, however, doubtful if the charge of idleness can be proved against the Abyssinian priests. The superior clergy have political and administrative duties to perform as well as ecclesiastical, and are kept busier than the clergy in the eastern churches generally are. In regard to numbers it would seem that Henglin's figures are really too low. Some travellers report that a single village church has as high as twenty priests, and that the city of Gondar alone, which is really but an insignificant town of 4,000 souls, has "several hundred" priests. —*Christliche Welt*, Leipzig.

**THE FORESTS AND PEOPLE OF GUIANA.**

The high woods, the dense primeval forests of tropical America, shoot straight upwards in grand and crowded array, the pillars of a dense roof of dark green foliage; and from their branches hang festoons of bush rope, in strenuous, though invisible, combat one with the other to reach the soil, even as the great trees are in similar combat to force their way up into the sunlight and the air. So thickly matted is the roof of branch and leaf, of pendulous rope and ivy, that the light is dim. You may travel for days and never see the sun save low slanting shafts of burnished gold that pierce the interspaces of this natural ceiling; or for occasional clearances where some old giant of the forest has fallen, crashing down all the weaker trees that could not withstand its weight. The atmosphere is almost intolerably hot and dank. The ground is encumbered with a dense undergrowth of bush, making progress painfully slow, even over an Indian trail.

The silence is an oppressive as the heat. Just before daybreak, in the ten minutes or so of half light, the forest will resound with the cries of monkeys and the notes of birds. As the sun rises over the woodland golden-beasted mannikets will leap from tree to tree; now and again a red-plumaged bird may dart like a flame through the leaves; a labba, a peccary, a tapir, or possibly a

puma, will dash through the undergrowth; but as the day wears on and the heat grows less endurable, these sights and sounds cease. All is still and silent. A large bright-hued butterfly may float lazily past; the screech note of the bell-bird may echo in the groves; but these rare incidents of the forest noonday seem but to intensify the motionless character of the scene, and deepen the sense of perfect solitude and silence. It is much the same when traveling on the rivers and creeks. Rarely does the traveler on these winding streams get a clear stretch in front of him. He is on a wide avenue of water with high forest banks to the right and left, with a great wall of trees behind him and another in front, a wall that gives way as the boat approaches the bend, and resolves itself into new forest banks with another wall of trees at the next turn of the stream. Not a sign of life will be seen, nor a sound heard but the rhythmic stroke of the paddles. The creeks are of equal stillness and of unsurpassable loveliness, the cool brown waters covered with the queen of water lilies and overarched with trees, festooned with lianas, creepers, and orchids. Often does a passage have to be forced with cutlasses through these meandering waterways. Every stroke of the paddles gives a new view and reveals a still more entrancing scene.

And what of the people of this interesting country? They number but 287,000, an infinitesimal proportion of what the area could support. When the Dutch went there in the sixteenth century the forests were the home of a large tribe of red Indians, who had probably found their way from the northern part of the continent along the chain of islands across the Caribbean sea. Now, however, there are scarcely 20,000 aborigines between the Orinoco and the Corentyn. The Caribs, the only warlike and courageous tribe among them, are practically extinct; the few who remain have lost their love of battle. There is no market for slaves such as that established by the Dutch nearly 300 years ago on the Orinoco delta; and with the cessation of the trade in Indian labor for the Dutch plantations in the Pomeroy and Essequibo districts, the Caribs found their occupation gone. They have dwindled down to vanishing point. The diminishing tribes that remain are insipid, and as shy, too, as the animals whose forest habitation they share. These make magnificent boatmen and woodmen, threading their way through the intricacies of the forest with an ease incomprehensible to the European, a giant tree, a fallen trunk, a broken twig, their only landmarks. And they know the rivers as only the aborigine can know them. From them and from the forest they draw their food. In the woodlands, when they form a settlement, they clear a patch and cultivate cassava, from the root of which they make large, thin cakes, which answer the white man's bread. The men hunt the tapir in the forest, or spear and net fish in the rivers; while the women weave hammocks, tend the cassava field, and make pawpaw, an intoxicant from the fermented juice of the cassava root. It is not a strong intoxicant, much has to be drunk before an hilarious effect is produced. And since they have been brought into contact with Europeans they have learned the qualities of more fiery spirits than the cassava root will yield; they have learned some of the white man's tastes, and with them some of his diseases, rapidly hastening their extinction as a race. Many of those who keep to the river banks and about the wood-cutting grants have admixture of negro blood. They are useful because of their knowledge of the cataracts and Indian trails, and they now find abundant employment as bowmen and boatmen for the gold-hunters. But they are a people who will not continue in the land; they will be merged in the hybrid population of the country. The true Indian will go farther inland before the steady advance of civilization. He shuns from European contact, a veritable child of nature, of an impenetrable reserve, full of superstitions dread, peopling every mountain, river and forest-grove with spirits, and utterly unable to adapt himself to any conditions other than those of the nomad. Before many generations are passed there will be no other evidence of the Indian occupants of Guiana than the mysterious and indecipherable picture-writing wrought by their remote ancestors upon the great boulders of the river cataracts.—*Macmillan's Magazine*.

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To the Editor,

Dear Sir.—Kindly advise whether a vessel discharging a cargo of lumber is liable for shortage upon the following conditions. Having signed bills of lading for so many thousand pieces, containing so many thousand superficial feet, and cubic measurement unknown to master, freight payable upon intake measurements, consignee makes claims on the ground that cubic measurement is not superfical measurement. We are fully aware that the names are different, but as one can be converted into the other, where does the difference exist? The vessel occurs in pieces, but claims are made on short measurement delivered here. Not doubt can exist in any European ports, that such clauses, printed in your bills of lading would fully prove against such claims, and no consignee would think for a moment of making claims upon such grounds.

If I have them set out for value, I have them set out for value, they not only refuse to pay freight on invoice measurement, but claim for shortage delivered here, which clearly does not concern the ship, not being responsible for such by terms of bill of lading. When such clauses as above, inserted in your bills of lading fail, can you inform me upon what contract a ship could feel she was fully protected, as every merchant seems to make his own customs, more or less? Could you inform me if a custom exists, recognized by the Chamber of Commerce? Could such masters be brought under their cognizance?

I hear that a vessel recently arrived with pitch pine. The captain had some days, owing to circumstances insisting that ship must load up his lumber across the street in his yard, consequently the lighterman would not take contract unless a further advance in rate of lightering were given. Such demands are not strange to Rio and Santos. The great wonder is that they get ships to accept the customs of the port in their charter party. When these abuses shall cease I am not prepared to say, but I trust the day is not far off when no ship will contract for a Brazilian port without merchants receiving the merchant's tribute, reach of ship's tackle. I am pleased to observe some few owners are now insisting upon such terms, and it will be a great relief when it becomes universal in all Brazilian ports.

I remain

Yours respectfully,  
SEEKING INFORMATION.

We should be glad to publish the opinions of such of our readers as are familiar with the customs of this port in regard to these inquiries. We must confess that we have never been able to get a clear statement of what they are. As our correspondent says, "every merchant seems to make his own terms, more or less," and the dilatoriness, indifference and worse of the commercial judges to whom such disputes are referred, make it possible for them to do so. We have heard of shameful evasions of justice in these claims on the part of judges, and as the shipmaster can not settle down here to fight it out, he is compelled to submit. It is a disgrace to the port that such impositions and evasions of contract obligations are permitted. Formerly the commercial association undertook to arbitrate such disputes, but in the decadence of that body this recourse seems to have been discontinued. It would be of incalculable benefit to the port were the custom to be revived by the appointment of a permanent arbitration tribunal for the prompt settlement of all such disputes. It would not only afford relief to the shipmasters themselves, but it would save the port of Rio de Janeiro from great discredit. Until that is done, all we can advise is that every case should be published in the shipping papers at home and filed with the shipping associations, and that efforts should be made to secure a common charter party which will secure barriers against such impositions.

**AKT NOTES.**

Rio de Janeiro offers so little in the way of art for tourists to visit and examine, that we do it a pleasure to point out to them one such monument which may have been forgotten for years, consigned to oblivion and decay, and which has been recently, so to say, rediscovered and restored to life and to our admiration. Such an instance is that of the S. Francisco da Penitencia church on the S. Antonio hill, above the Largo da Cunha. This church, which belongs to the "Ordem Terceira de S. Francisco da Penitencia," was built in the beginning of the last century, and was built by the Antonio hill, above the Largo da Cunha. This church, which belongs to the "Ordem Terceira de S. Francisco da Penitencia," was built in the beginning of the last century, and was built by the Antonio hill, above the Largo da Cunha. This church, which belongs to the "Ordem Terceira de S. Francisco da Penitencia," was built in the beginning of the last century, and was built by the Antonio hill, above the Largo da Cunha. This church, which belongs to the "Ordem Terceira de S. Francisco da Penitencia," was built in the beginning of the last century, and was built by the Antonio hill, above the Largo da Cunha.

The interior of this beautiful church was entirely in the baroque style and its walls had been all profusely decorated with handsome ornamental designs, finely carved, and richly gilded, with sterling gold, from the ground up to the ceiling; but, through time, carelessness and want of vandalism, the beautiful carving had become more or less decayed, and the gold completely covered by a hard and thick layer of dust and deposit from the smoke of the wax tapers for nearly two centuries.

The ceiling, made of timber, had been painted by a native artist named José de Oliveira, who probably studied in Portugal, more probably still, under a celebrated Flemish Giar who lived here, called Frei Ricciolo da Pilar and who was a great painter, leaving a magnificent painting of "Our Saviour" still in the "Mosteiro de São Bento." The subject of the painting in the ceiling

of the S. Francisco da Penitencia church is the apophysis, the consecration of St. Francis, who is seen kneeling in the central portion of the temple on a pedestal, in ecstasy, surrounded by the most illustrious members of his order. All this painting had become black and colorless with time and smoke, and its existence was known to very few the students of ancient chronicles of the city. When, about two years ago, the "Imanuel de S. Francisco" decided to have their church repaired, as usual the incomparable "nesting do bras" and whitewashers were resorted to and the whole work would have been pitilessly destroyed and irremediably lost if Dr. Ferreira Viana had not appeared in time, to show that this task ought to be entrusted to a competent artist thoroughly qualified for the work of restoring the old paintings and carvings to their original condition. This artist was happily found, and after two years of incessant and hard labor, Mr. Thomas Driendl has succeeded in showing us the interior of the church as nearly as possible in its original condition. It was no slight and unimportant achievement, when it is considered that not only has he had to clean and restore the whole work, but in some parts as, for instance, in the chancel ceiling, everything has had to be painted anew, only the designs having been avoided of. Mr. Driendl has, however, proved himself superior to all difficulties, and has contrived to preserve the utmost in beauty of the primitive artist's conception.

The decoration is a magnificent piece of painting, rather Flemish in style, remarkable for its perspective and chiaroscuro, and rather surprising to be found in an old colonial church.

Mr. Driendl has also, by a private process of his own, succeeded in removing all the dirt and in rendering to the gold of the wood carvings on the walls all its pristine brilliancy.

And now, thanks to Dr. Ferreira Viana's timely and wise intervention and to Mr. Driendl's exceptional artistic qualities, Rio de Janeiro has recovered one of its most beautiful monuments, one which possesses a high historical and artistic value and which deserves to be visited both by old residents and passing tourists.

**RIVER PLATE ITEMS**

—The cost of mobilizing the Argentine national guards in April and May was \$4,356,000, including uniforms and accoutrements, but excluding transportation.

—Work has been begun on the construction of a large sugar refinery at Montevideo. It will treat over 70 tons, and must be ready for operations next March. The concession is owned by a rich Belgian company, and 150 families of Belgians are to be introduced for the production of sugar beets for the refinery. The company will depend principally, however, on imported raw sugars.

—We were right, the other day, in remarking that Capt. Castex was unwise in appealing against the lenient sentence passed on him for assassinating Lieut. Koen, for the fiscal of the supreme court of law has declared, in his report on the petition of appeal, that the sentence ought to be commuted, the proper punishment for the crime being that of death.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

—In Buenos Aires, some of the native papers are very angry because some Argentines have been seen wearing foreign decorations at balls or other public places. They even argue that although special laws may graciously permit Argentines to accept foreign decorations, out of courtesy to the governments conferring them, the permission does not extend to using or wearing them. This is really very childish, and we fail to understand why there should be any law on the matter at all. Foreign governments had better take note, and in future refrain from conferring any compliments on Argentines, for they are evidently not appreciated. Perhaps, however, the critics are merely inspired by jealousy, not having received—or merited—any decorations themselves.—*Montevideo Times*.

—Capt. Gresing having gone home from *Orizaba*, Aug. 15th, his place on H.M.S. *Retribution* has been taken by Capt. Ashe, formerly of the *Rivadavia* and senior officer of the South Atlantic station. We may also add that, ashore and afloat, Captain Ashe is one of the most popular commanders that has been here, and his change has been a cause for general congratulation. Lieut. Clarke, formerly 1st officer of the *Rivadavia*, takes command of the *Atom*. The *Baracuda* left this port a few days ago under reserved orders, the presumption being that she goes to remove the British flag from Trindade Island, the Brazilian claims to which have now been formally recognized. This may take her some little time, as the diminutive island, 20 miles from the Brazilian coast, is not easy to find, and when found it is sometimes necessary to wait a week or ten days to effect a landing.—*Montevideo Times*, Aug. 2d.

—In Buenos Aires a man has just been fined for having taken out a dog license at a time when he neither resided there nor had a dog. The *B. A. Standard* thus tells us how this feat was accomplished.—"Carried Past." One of our city sub-servants, just returned from a visit to Montevideo, brought back with him a little relay dog which had been presented to him. Wishing to conform to the laws of the land, he applied to the respective department of the municipality for a dog license. What was his surprise at being informed that not only must he pay a whole year's license for the remaining four months of the year, but must also pay a fine into the treasury, for not having taken out the license before the end of May. In vain did he argue that he did not have the dog in May, "then he had only just got it," the reply was—"All liases taken out since May must pay a fine!" In North America a test case would be made of this, and a writ obtained from a judge enjoining the municipal authority to deliver the license with at fine. "The people are too apathetic, and Argentines like all peoples, as the proverb puts it, have the government they merit."

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[September 1st, 1896]

The Paraguayan congress at Asuncion has been much troubled with the "no quorum" epidemic. The cure for that is "no quorum, no pay."

The sanitary authorities at Mendoza, Argentina, have now resolved to kill vagrant dogs instead of cutting down shade trees. This is a very sensible change.

For the next three months the unmarried national guards, between 17 and 30 years of age, in Argentina are to assault for drill on every Saturday and holiday. Life is becoming intolerably pleasant for the Argentine bachelor, surely.

The striking points in Buenos Aires are about to open a co-operative printing and lithographic establishment, a capitalist having offered to advance \$30,000 for that purpose. The chances are that the scheme will prove a failure.

It has been discovered at Mendoza that some of the wine dealers have been using a poisonous colouring substance in their wines. Cruseiro is said to be the substance used. The authorities have forbidden adulterations, and we trust they will be able to suppress them.

The Italians in Buenos Aires are preparing a massive demonstration against the treatment of their compatriots here in Brazil. The *Buenos Aires* and *Noticias*, however, are criticizing the project as premature and imprudent, declaring that it may lead to disagreeable consequences.

The *Montevideo Times* of August 18th relates an incident which occurred at the Sodré theatre on the evening of the 15th where a young colored man was ejected from a seat which he had paid for, and also from the theatre, by orders of a police official, simply because he was dressed in a grey suit. He was clean, well-dressed and well-behaved, but as the official considered that black should be worn on such occasions, he was not only humiliated by being turned out, but lost the price of his seat. This is the liberty which is enjoyed in a South American republican government! And the beauty of it is, that the officials are wholly irresponsible. They can not be prosecuted for abuse of authority. The only recourse is revolution—and the world wonders why revolutions are so frequent!

## THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOURUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 1st, 1896.

The political disorders of the past week were of an exceptionally sensational character in many respects. Although the government had a large majority in the chamber and counted upon a safe majority in the senate, the bill approving the protocols on the Italian claims was suddenly abandoned in third reading on Monday and was unanimously rejected by the deputies at the request of the leader of the majority. The alleged reason was that of the Italian demonstrations against Brazil in the city of São Paulo on the Saturday evening and Sunday preceding, though no efforts had been made to verify the truth or falsity of the reports sent down by telegraph. It has since been stated, however, that opposition to the protocols had appeared in military circles, and that the São Paulo incidents were a convenient pretext to escape from a threatening situation. The leader of the government party then presented a bill authorizing an open and unlimited credit for payment of recognized foreign claims against Brazil, which aroused renewed opposition on the part of the Jacobins and their friends.

The government, however, disclaims all responsibility for this measure. There were general rejoicings throughout the whole country, however, over the defeat of the Italian protocols. On Thursday the hostility which had been steadily increasing between various cliques, reached a climax in the chamber and in the cabinet. In the chamber Deputy Medeiros e Albuquerque, whose impetuous partizanship has caused trouble on other occasions, was

announced to speak on the Caminada claims, in which he proposed to show that Minister Carlos de Carvalho was or had been an advocate of the claimants, and that his connection with the affair was discreditable. His first charge against the minister called out a retort from Deputy José Carlos de Carvalho (the minister's brother) and the exchange of compliments which followed led to violence, José Carlos striking Medeiros e Albuquerque in the face and seizing him by the throat. They were at once separated before having time to tear each other's clothes, and then Deputy José Carlos promptly resigned his mandate. A secret session followed, when the deputies voted that the chamber indemnify itself with Deputy Medeiros e Albuquerque, which means that the whole house had been assaulted. As José Carlos had resigned, nothing further was done. That same afternoon Minister Carlos de Carvalho took occasion at a cabinet meeting to explain the situation and complained that his efforts to settle these questions with foreign powers had been dismally thwarted by Minister Gonçalves Ferreira (interior and justice) and his friends. This led to a sharp controversy which the President was unable to control, and which ended by Minister Gonçalves Ferreira's leaving the room in a rage. Both ministers presented their resignations, and both were accepted. On Monday morning their successors were announced as General Dionysio Evangelista de Castro Cárqueira, minister of foreign affairs, and Deputy Alberto de Seixas Martins Torres, minister of interior and justice. The former was a member of the Brazilian arbitration commission at Washington, and is credited with being a gentleman of broad and liberal views. It is believed that he will be a safe and satisfactory foreign minister. The other appointee's name has been frequently mentioned in connection with possible cabinet changes, and it may therefore be assumed that he has a strong political following. The position is one which should be filled by an eminent jurist. At the present moment there is a lull in the storm, but it is believed that other changes and other controversies will soon follow because of the excited state of the various parties and cliques in and out of congress.

### THE S. PAULO DISTURBANCES.

We are in receipt of the following letter from São Paulo, dated the 27th ult., in regard to the disturbances in that city over the Italian protocols:

Dear Sir.—Your valuable article on the São Paulo troubles is sound throughout. The youngsters at the beginning should have been energetically dealt with and there would have been no blood shed, instead of which they were allowed to insult everybody with impunity who happened to be by.

It was exactly the same at the time of the Revolta with the Portuguese, then came the French about Amapá, afterwards the English with Trindade, and now the Italians about the protocols.

The fact is the "officials" depend upon the failings of these students for "place". This is the secret of the leniency with which they are dealt.

Surely it is time that the college was moved to some *campo*, where the lads could have fresh air and be away from the baneful influence of two or three political agitators, their senior by only a few years.

As we as business men with great capital at stake in the country, to be continually threatened simply because we happen to be foreigners?

One only conclusion can be drawn: the unique youths of 15 to 16 years, now that their fathers are apathetic (as low exchange and consequent high price for coffee do not go hand in hand as formerly), take matters entirely into their own hands and a demonstration of 50 boys (more were not in the first procession of protest) can turn the whole opinion of the representative chamber of the country.

To show their unripeness allow me to mention one incident in the Trindade demonstration. In the Rua de São Bento the British Bank of South America, Ltd., have a brass plate. When every thing with an English name was being smothered with blacking, a youth started to black the first name, upon which his companions made him desist as it (British) was not English. *Tatiana.*

With regard to the Italians receiving provocation. On Sunday the whole of the

police were kept in the city proper, so the lads were able to attack any Italians just outside as they pleased; hence the so-called fighting in the suburbs.

There can be no question as to where the fault lies in these lamentable conflicts. Whether the Italian consul is or is not to blame for promoting disorder, the simple fact remains that the conflicts had begun before he appeared on the scene, and provocations had been given days before. The *Jornal do Commercio* of the 25th ult. says that a person of their full confidence, then in São Paulo, had written to them in regard to the origin of the conflicts:—"The students had given *morris* to Italy and had even burned some handkerchiefs with the Italian colors. Consul Bichanteau, who hates the republic and who is destitute of the smallest quota of good sense, went to Campos Sales to protest and even to exert public reparation in order to save the Italian flag.... Yesterday, Saturday (22.), the students having given *morris* to Italy in the Largo de S. Francisco, he returned to insist against the insult (*desafronto*) and declared that he would withdraw the coat of arms from the consulate". From this it will be seen that the *Jornal's* correspondent fully confirms the statement of our correspondent that the provocation was given by the students.

Here in Rio the same thing occurred. The Jacobs led the demonstrations and were the first to parade the streets, with insulting cries of "death to Italy", and "long live Menelik", but the Polytechnic students, whose recent exploits have made them somewhat notorious, were not far behind them either in denouncing the measure, or in proffering gratuitous insults to Italy. And then the medical students, and the free law course students, and even the boys in the preparatory schools, all joined in the demonstrations and boldly ventured to advise congress what it should do to preserve the honor and dignity of the republic! In such hands the honor and dignity of the republic will of course be safe, and as the sequel proves the grey-beards should not be slow to recognize that fact.

Still further, the street demonstrations here in Rio were made principally by beardless boys. The assaults on the Indians were made by *moleques*, clerks, students and other youngsters, including a pretty large proportion of the rowdy and vagabond elements of the city. We have not seen a single citizen of position and prominence taking part in any of these demonstrations, and yet they are characterized in the press as of patriotic citizens zealous for the protection of the honor and integrity of the nation! A greater deception was never practised! What can such boys know of these questions? A large percentage of them can not even read, and probably ninety-nine out of every hundred are utterly incapable of serious reflection.

And yet, both here and in São Paulo, these irresponsible and unreflecting boys were able to provoke conflicts which led to bloodshed and were also able to completely defeat a measure designed to settle a dispute between this country and a foreign power! A greater absurdity and a more humiliating incident will not be found anywhere in the history of any nation.

We have already given our reasons why the protocols should have been approved by congress. They simply provided for the settlement of outstanding claims by arbitration, and we are in favor of that method of settling disputes. Brazil apparently is not, but that makes no difference to us. There were many unjust and exaggerated claims of course, but we believe that any fair-minded arbitrator would have thrown them out and that would have ended them forever. But, supposing that the protocols were objectionable, why should this have led to all these insults and attacks on the Italians? It was the Brazilian government which proposed that method of settlement, and it was this same government which was pushing the measure through congress. The Italians had nothing to do with it, and the great majority of them living here in Brazil probably never heard of the claims. If there was any need of a popular demonstration, therefore, it should have been directed against the President and his cabinet, and not against the poor laborers who are doing the menial work for us that Brazilians are unwilling to do. Because Carlos de Carvalho and Glycerio wanted

these protocols adopted, is no reason why Brazilians should have organized hostile demonstrations against Italy and against the poor Italians resident in Brazil. The whole affair exhibits a lack of reflection and good judgment, and for this we are indebted to students and youths of all classes, who have fallen under the influence of a very dangerous class of agitators.

### THE AMERICAN COMMISSION.

As had been announced, the commission of the Association of Manufacturers of the United States arrived here on Wednesday last. The reception committee of the *Associação Commercial* went to meet them and conveyed them to the Grand Hotel on Largo da Lapa, where they breakfasted.

At the breakfast appropriate toasts were drunk and short speeches made.

At 4 o'clock p.m. they took the boat for Petrópolis, where they stopped at the Pen-são-Central hotel. They were much pleased with their quarters, which, they say, are the best they have found since they have been in South America. They were also very much pleased with the town of Petrópolis, to which they will probably return when they come back from their trip to São Paulo and Minas Geraes.

On Thursday they were presented to the governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro by Mr. Thompson, minister of the United States, who has courteously exerted himself to promote their comfort during their stay in Brazil and to aid them in the accomplishment of the objects of their mission.

They afterwards visited the *Colégio Americano* [Miss Wattis's school] and the *Cascatinha* cotton factory. At night they attended a reception given in their honor by Minister Thompson, which was attended by many prominent personages.

On Friday three of the commissioners came to Rio de Janeiro to look after their individual interests and some of the others went to examine the water power of the electric light.

On Friday they came to Rio de Janeiro, breakfasting at the Glebo hotel.

At noon Mr. Thompson presented them to the minister of foreign affairs and at 1 o'clock p.m. to the President of the Republic. They were presented to the minister of marine and to the minister of industry, who represents the government in their entertainment during their visit.

At 9.30 p.m. the greater part of the commission, accompanied by some officers with their guidance, left for São Paulo on a special night express, where they arrived on the following day at 1.30 p.m. Mr. Bacon was unable to accompany the party on account of illness, and Messrs. Fishback and Gilbert remained in Petrópolis. The commission had also lost another of its members, Mr. Johnston, who returned to Europe without stopping in Rio because of impaired health.

According to the telegrams they were received at the railway station in São Paulo by a large and enthusiastic concourse of people. The committee appointed to receive them took them to the Hotel Paulista, where a breakfast and reception were given them. They were then shown the city and the Cantareira waterworks.

Yesterday they went to Campinas to see a large coffee plantation of the São Paulo type, visited the Lidgerwood and McHardy factories of coffee machinery, and then returned to São Paulo in time to attend the opera in the evening. They were to have started on their journey into Minas tonight, but they will in all probability return direct to this city because of the sad news sent them this morning.

It is our painful duty to record the sudden death of Mr. S. E. Bacon, of Erie, Pa., a prominent member of the commission and representative of the Erie board of trade, which occurred at the Pensão Central, Petrópolis, last night at about 11 o'clock. On Friday last Mr. Bacon visited the electric light plant at Petrópolis in company with other members of the commission, and was induced to climb a very steep hill to see the reservoir for the water power. The warmth of the day and the fatigue of the climb—he was a man of about 65 years of age—led him to drink rather freely of the cold water there, and this brought on some acute disorder of the stomach. He was attended by Dr. Moreira, of Petrópolis, and everything possible was done to save his life, but in vain.

Mr. Fishback telegraphed to the commission in São Paulo this morning, and it

is expected that the party will return here at once. The deceased gentleman's family has also been advised of his death. Arrangements have also been made for embalming the body and sending it home by the *Gilão* on Saturday next, it being Mr. Fishback's intention to accompany the remains to their destination. It is expected that funeral services will be held in Petrópolis on Saturday morning next, after which the friends will come down on a special train to see the remains embarked for New York.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Pará has been afflicted with a severe epidemic of measles. The death rate among the children was very large.

—The irrepressible music composer in S. Paulo is out with a new waltz, which is called "Down with the Protocols."

—The *Estado* of São Paulo estimates that more than a hundred persons on both sides were wounded during the recent conflicts in that city.

—Dr. Henrique Gorceix has arrived in Minas Gerais and has entered upon the duties of his office as inspector-general of agricultural instruction.

—S. Carlos do Pinhal is not a large place, but its municipal council has granted 64 licenses for hotels. Keeping hotel must be the principal industry of the town.

—In São Paulo it has been necessary for the chief of police to issue an order forbidding school boys to create disorder or to assemble in the streets for that purpose.

—When Silveira Martins suddenly resolved to withdraw from Porto Alegre and put himself beyond the tremendous power of Juárez de Castilhos, may safely be assumed that he had good reasons for it.

—From São Paulo and Campinas the students have sent congratulatory telegrams to Menelk. The latter will probably highly honored when he knows who his new admirers are. Appreciation based on spite against a third party, honors neither party.

—In S. Paulo during the recent disturbances, a group of excited youths went through Rua Pinheiro da Naptiles tearing down the street name plates. They were of course attacked by Italians, who resented the insult, and the foolish raid led to the injury of a considerable number on both sides.

—A telegram, dated Rio 25th August, published in the *Commercio de S. Paulo* of the following day, stated that Minister Carlos de Carvalho had resigned, that the diplomatic corps had expressed their regrets and that he would be succeeded by Alberto Torres. It would appear that we must go abroad for our news.

—The Italians in Ribeirão Preto have resolved not to celebrate the 22nd September this year, on account of the antagonisms which have arisen. In this they are showing good sense. As a rule the Italians have shown commendable prudence and good judgment. Had the *moscas* been as wise and discreet, there would have been no conflicts.

—Cricket has not been as active in Santos this year as its friends anticipated at the beginning of the season, but the match to be played with São Paulo on the 6th, 7th and 8th is already exciting interest and will unquestionably call out the best efforts of the Santos men. There are so many good players in Santos that it is a pity to see interest flag in the sport.

—A Porto Alegre telegram of 27th ult. announces the discovery of a mysterious crime. A cook had been detected in the act of putting acetate of lead in small quantities in the food given to the wife of Dr. Luiz Caetano Feraz. He was arrested and confessed that he was instructed to do this by a lady of high social position (*alta sociedade*) but declined to give her name.

—It would appear that the students in Bahia felt themselves forgotten in the midst of all the exciting news from Rio and São Paulo, so they turned out one day last week and attacked the Italian consulate, tearing down its coat of arms. None appears to have been hurt, but the youngsters proved their patriotism and now rest upon their laurels. Singularly enough, the telegraph gave us no details of the affair.

—A man named Costa was forcibly recruited in Ceará a short time ago, and his friends tried to obtain his release by means of a writ of habeas corpus. The judge refused to grant the writ, however, and the poor fellow was left to his fate. A short time after he was sentenced to 100 blows with a stick and 20 days imprisonment on bread and water. Later on he will be secretly buried, and his fate will be forgotten, like that of the national guard who was beaten to death in Rio de Janeiro last year.

—The sudden departure of an Italian female servant from the house of D. Carolina da Conceição in Santos on the early morning of the 24th, aroused the suspicions of the mistress, who at once instituted a search and found that she had been robbed of \$2,000 in cash. It is a mistake for people to keep such sums in the house to tempt servants to commit theft. The poor and the ignorant have enough to contend with, without having such temptations put in their way, for they are not educated to draw a very clear line between right and wrong.

—The following item from the *Dionis Popular* of S. Paulo of the 26th is significant as to the character of the conflicts in that city: "Persons worthy of confidence inform us that some policemen in a state of drunkenness yesterday in the Avenida Rangel Pestana attacked a poor Italian laborer, who was carrying a child in his arms. In Rio Glycerio about midday a similar fact occurred." These indignant protests against the "aggressive conduct" of the Italians in S. Paulo seem to be somewhat deceptive. The Italians appear to be the ones entitled to make protest.

—It has been decided by the state government of Minas Gerais that the 1897 session of the state assembly shall be held in the new capital, Belo Horizonte. And the first act of that assembly should be that of changing the name of the place.

—A gleam of humor in the hellish news from São Paulo during the past week was found in a letter to the *Commercio de S. Paulo* from an Italian residing in Campinas, who says, in regard to the reported conduct of the Italian consul and a group of his compatriots: "For my part, I protest and I invite all Italians of good sense (who unfortunately are few in Brazil) to protest against such an occurrence." The parenthesis is not complimentary to the two or three hundred thousand Italians in São Paulo, it must be confessed, but as the writer is a Milanese perhaps he will be excused.

—There was a quarrel and exchange of pistol shots between two members of a circus crew had at Amparo, São Paulo, a few days ago. One of the valentines received a slight wound in the leg. Their companions at once seized the aggressor and carried him to the town jail, but were unable to find a policeman, or any one in charge. They waited, and they waited—and then they gave it up, letting the prisoner go. The local paper says that the absence of the policeman in charge of the jail is due to the small number of men provided—which excuse is hardly sufficient. One man is enough to lock up an assassin.

—There was a suspension of traffic on the city tram lines in São Paulo on the evening of the 26th, the employees stating that they could not convince the service because of the threats continually made against them. A majority of the employees are Italians, and as the Brazilian and Portuguese employees were turned out, the traffic was suspended. This is another sample of the judgment employed in the São Paulo conflicts. By permitting the *mobidão* to interfere with peaceful employees of the tram lines, the residents of the city had the pleasure of walking home at night. And the distances in São Paulo are not inconceivable either!

—The *Commercio de S. Paulo* of the 27th ult. says: "Once more the Brazilian people have shown that they know how to protest energetically against every offense to the national pride (*brisa*), also that they are ignorant of the virtues which good sense and prudence counsel, once the crisis has passed." *Pernambuco*, colleague! Once provocations, mob processes, attacks on defenseless and peaceful foreigners, vainglorious resolutions, and all that, proofs of this statement? It looks to an unconcerned outsider that the Brazilian students and the mob—not the men of education and responsibility—are very much to blame for these troubles, and that they have not known their duties either during or after the crisis. But, of course, this is only an opinion.

## SANTOS ATHLETIC CLUB. SPORTS, SEVENTH MEETING.

The above were held on August 23rd under rather trying circumstances.

At noon, the time stated for the first event, the Beach looked exceedingly pretty and must have given the energetic Committee a considerable amount of trouble.

The course [a quarter of mile in one straight line] was marked off with flags, kindly made by the ladies, and was simply one mass of colour. Unfortunately a south west spring sprang up before the second event was over and the course was under water.

The Committee looked gloom and the competitors called for canes, but the former were equal to the task and announced the jumps, etc., would be taken first and the sprints later on.

The programme was ultimately carried out with the following results:

100 yards flat race, — 1st H. Fussell, 2nd G. O. Temple;

220 yards flat race, — 1st H. Fussell, 2nd G. O. Temple;

120 yards hurdle race, — 1st J. Thomson, 2nd H. Barton;

¾ mile flat, (20 yards) race — 1st E. Rutherford Cooke, (60 yards), 2nd H. Barton (20 yards);

½ mile flat race — 1st C. L. Stuck [So yards], J. P. Jones (60 yards);

Long jump, — 1st J. Custard, 2nd G. R. Kennedy;

Throwing the cricket ball, — 1st J. Fraser, 2nd C. L. Stuck;

Putting the weight, — 1st J. Fraser, 2nd G. R. Kennedy;

High jump; — 1st G. R. Kennedy, 2nd H. Brown;

Pole jump, — 1st H. Brown, 2nd J. Fraser;

Tug of war, — Maried vs. Single; after a very severe struggle the latter won;

120 yards flat race, Challenge cup [presented by three old Santistas, to be run twice in succession, or three times in all before becoming the property of the holder] 1st H. Fussell, 2nd G. O. Temple; The cup is now the property of Mr. Fussell, he having won it two years in succession. Mr. Cowther-Wood, the holder for 1895 was unable to compete.

Mixed-men's race, — 1st Mr. Cooke, 5 yards, 2nd Mr. Fussell, scratch;

Obstacle race, — This was the event of the day, and the Committee are to be congratulated on their obstacles, 1st J. Thomson, 2nd E. Cooper;

Guil's race, — Miss Lily Cross;

Menagerie race, — J. A. Cross;

Three-legged race, — J. Fraser and J. Crislauf,

Consolation race, — E. Cooper.

The Committee take this opportunity of thanking the donors for a very handsome lot of prizes. Mrs. E. O. Brown very graciously presented the same to the successful competitors and three cheers for her and the ladies were enthusiastically responded to.

## RAILROAD NOTES

—The Porto Alegre to Uruguayan line, Rio Grande do Sul, has been opened to traffic as far as Grangele, the point where the line from Rio Grande and Bagé is to form a junction.

—Authorization has been granted to the chief engineer of the Bahia and S. Francisco prolongation to concede an extension of 14 months for the conclusion of the Jacu e Feira de Sant'Anna bauclaves.

—The Carlota company is to-day inaugurating its electric line on Santa Thérèsa from Largo da Carvalho França. If well managed it will make a vast difference in the time and comfort of the journey up Santa Thérèsa hill.

—Another station on the Bahia and Minas line, to be called Francisco Sá, will be inaugurated on the 24th inst. This is 36 kilometers beyond the station opened 23rd November last, and increases the extension on the Minas section of this line to 142½ kilometers.

—The surveys for the duplication of the S. Paulo line were to have been signed by the President yesterday. About three millions sterling will be expended on the work, which will enable the railway to handle all the imports and exports of S. Paulo for many years to come.

## LOCAL NOTES

—The police guard at the Italian legation was maintained up to the end of the week.

—Councilor Silveira Martins is on his return to this capital, having left Porto Alegre on the 26th ult.

—It is known and admitted that some of the Italian claims, carried by the recently-rejected petitions, have already been paid.

—It seems that the new agencies were wrong, as usual, about Andrade and his balloon. Later authorities state that he had made a start, but made no mistake in proceeding far.

—A statue symbolizing Justice is to ornament the front of the Catete palace. It is to be feared that being monumental will be its only occupation, should present ideas prevail.

—According to all accounts exchange went up to 12, if not 15, on Sunday last when the "Wool" beat the "United Banks" on the cricket field. Unfortunately the banks were able to retain Monday and the rate fell.

—During the past week it is said that manifestations of hostility were made against the *Pax* in turn successive days by passing jingosteons. This must have been terribly disappointing to "moço ilustre chefe," who has been playing to the pit for so long a time.

—The minister of war has had the unhappy idea of creating a rifle range on the grounds of the Palacio Isbel in Laranjeiras. It will be both a nuisance and a danger to the neighborhood. Such a range should be located well outside of the city.

—The police department has recently received one wagon for the rapid transportation of men, and one for the transportation of munitions. They came from the United States. The first named will carry 20 men each, and are similar to the five patrol wagons in use in American cities.

—As Deputy Timóteo da Costa is a statistician, and was once in charge of an important statistical work, will obligingly tell us how much money Brazil has expended in the introduction of Italian immigrants? It would help us amazingly to appreciate the present situation.

—If the row over the Italian protocols should lead to the overthrow of Boss Glycerein and his notorious influence over the political destinies of Brazil, it will not be altogether without good result. Let us hope, however, that it will not give an audience to the latter.

—The police department has recently received one wagon for the rapid transportation of men, and one for the transportation of munitions. They came from the United States. The first named will carry 20 men each, and are similar to the five patrol wagons in use in American cities.

—On the 28th a detachment of police was stationed near the medical school, but was afterwards withdrawn at the request of the doctor. It is needless to say that it was not designed to coerce the students into study. Were they to interfere less, in politics, the authorities would not have to do such things.

—On the 29th Barão do Ladário stated in the Senate that in Amazonas various army and navy regiments are holding salaried positions under the state government, thus drawing two or more salaries. He also said that the sons of various officers, 16 to 17 years of age, are also holding high salaried offices.

—It's a grand thing surely! The chamber of deputies associates itself with Medeiros the Jacobin! We shall soon expect to see the Boss embracing the Martyr, and then the whole gang will turn out to make a holocaust of the obnoxious fribolites. It is only one more step toward the Terror, but is a long one.

—A telegram from Rome of the 27th ult. states that the Italian government had prohibited further emigration to Brazil, and that a squadron had been ordered here to protect the Italians in the country. This looks ugly. Another telegram of the same date says that the legation here is authorized to demand satisfaction in the insult to the Italian flag.

—The Jacobins have circulated bulletins during the past weeks stating that the Italian claims amount to \$2,800,000, which amount will be covered by Glycerein's bill authorizing the government to pay all legitimate claims. Such falsehoods are largely responsible for the troubles which beset the government, and it seems time to have them checked.

—We take much pleasure in noting that Mr. J. C. V. Mendes of this city, has been presented with a valuable token of appreciation by the British Admiralty because of the many services which he has rendered to the British naval vessels visiting this port during a period of many years. Mr. Mendes deserves such a recognition and will accept our congratulations.

—We trust that it will not be forgotten that Saturday evening, the 5th, is the date fixed for the Hospital Ball at the Laranjeiras Club. The attendance promises to be large and the hall will be a gratifying success. And even if you can not attend, you can surely take a ticket and thus help an institution of which our English-speaking colony has every reason to be proud.

—For some days last week the Italian street-sweeps failed to put in an appearance, and we therefore revelled in dirt and patristism together.

—On Sunday some of the journals asserted that Brazil and Italy are on the most cordial terms. Of course, isn't Italy even going to send out a squirrel to visit us?

—Some persons accuse Medeiros e Albuquerque of prolixity in not resenting José Caetano's blow. Such persons are probably unaware of the terrible effects of torpedoes and dynamite bombs.

—Smith says that, when Deodoro J. S. Carlos struck Medeiros e Albuquerque, he hit the right nail on the head. Does Smith mean to insinuate that the latter has a cast-iron countenance?

—The Argentine squadron arrived in port yesterday, having made the voyage up in about seven days. Sailors were exchanged as the vessels traded port, and after the customary exchange of courtesies is over, we shall expect in see a grand display of uniforms in the Corridor.

—Now is the time for the Pantheon Ceremonial man. José Caetano is no longer covered by congressional immunity and may be called to account for that dynamite raid on the so-called Pantheon some weeks ago. It would seem to be the will of the gods that José Caetano should be removed.

—Some persons assert that, when José Caetano struck Medeiros e Albuquerque, he took an unfair advantage, shooting his blow, as he did, to the part of the latter's body that suffered the widest mark. It must be said, however, that the assailant exposed himself to the same danger, if his opponent had chosen to avail himself of his opportunity.

—We should like to advise our readers that the social year of the "Strangers" Hospital runs from July 1st to June 30th. There are several newcomers who have expressed an intention of becoming subscribers, and by doing so now their subscriptions will cover the whole year. There are still many Americans and Englishmen resident here who might be induced to become subscribers.

—It would seem that the Brazilian minister at Rome has been caught napping. The delay in responding to the urgent telegrams on the Italian question was due to the circumstance that he was not in Rome, but at Paris without leave. It is said that he has been ordered to come home. It would be interesting to know how much of the time of every diplomat is spent in Paris.

—According to the premises of the Spanish cabinet the war in Cuba has been costing Spain \$10,000,000 *reales* a month. With the 40,000 men now being sent there as reinforcements, this monthly cost will be increased to \$40,000,000 *reales*. And should Spain win the fight, she will have nothing to show, but the pride of the victor, for the island will be ruined, its industries destroyed, and its revenues lost. It will be a fruitless victory.

—A revolution has now broken out in the Philippines islands, and from the telegrams (reading between the lines) we infer that the revolutionists are in possession of the whole place outside the capital and garrison towns. It is said that the fascinators are at the bottom of the outbreak, particularly the Japanese masons. We may now expect more telegrams of Spanish victories and the slaughter of insurgents, similar to what we have been receiving from Cuba. These revolutions will very soon leave poor old Spain bankrupt, morally as well as financially.

—The contradictions over the dispute between Brazil and Italy are enough to make one forget the men's agonies and their doings here. It is now a common event to have telegrams side by side contradicting each other flatly. Yesterday in the *Jornal*, one telegram (29th) stated that the Italian government had finally resolved not to send out the *Brasileiro* to Brazil, while another telegram immediately following it, dated the 29th, stated that the *Piometto* would leave for Rio in a few days. It would certainly contribute much to our peace of mind to have the truth told.

—A Rio correspondent of the *Commercio de São Paulo* says that a report was current that a colonel of the army called on Boss Glycerein on the Sunday before the collapse of the Italian protocol to tell him that the army would not consent to their approval. After some discussion, Glycerein asked him to return in the evening to meet Minister Carlos de Carvalho, which he did. After another discussion and a consultation with the President, the abandonment of the measure was resolved upon, the charges against the Italians in São Paulo being used as the reason. It would have been incredible had the army officers been able to keep up the dispute.

—A few days ago a woman residing in Rio Dezenze was snatched and robbed of some valuable jewelry and \$3,500 in money. The thief being a visitor, she was able to give a description of him to the police. After searching here, police agent Oliveira went to Parahyba in Sul, where the robbers frequently go to escape detection, and was fortunate enough to find his man immediately after landing from the train. The thief had the jewelry and money intact in his pocket, confessed that it belonged to the woman in question, but claimed that it was given him for safe keeping. The thief is one Reynaldo Waller, recently arrived from Argentina, where he is also wanted, it is said, for robbery.

—It is well known that the cabinet meeting of the 27th was not altogether peaceful and dignified. Minister Carlos de Carvalho complained that the minister of justice Dr. Gonçalves Ferreira had been disobeyed, and with Deputy Kasa e Silva had worked against the projected settlement of the Italian claims. The accused minister became violently angry, and he was tried of offering his resignation, and at last left the room rudely, leaving his portfolio on the table for any one who might want it. His lack of control was certainly not creditable to a man holding a cabinet position.

[September 1st, 1896.]

—The minister of war has his knife into Major Alcides Bruce of the military school, and is apparently determined to keep it there. The court having refused to issue a writ of habeas corpus, the minister informs the director of the school that Major Bruce has incurred further penalties by appealing direct to the courts for protection. It would seem that the military regulations are severe enough when the government cares to enforce them.

—There was another row on the Central line on Saturday last, some drunken police soldier insulting and quarreling with passengers on a train. One of these drunken savages wanted to sit in a lady's lap, and then he and his companions fought the husband because he resisted. A large force of policemen was sent to restore order, and all concerned, including the indignant husband, were arrested.

—If the Italians should seek to take satisfaction out of us for the insults heaped upon them lately, we trust that the students, Jacobins and the multitude in general, will not hesitate to present a bold front to the invader. They are of course responsible for the difficulty, and they should cheerfully accept all the consequences. If Meleiros and Jose sleep under the heat, we trust someone

—owing to the unexpected delay in the departure of the *Thames* on Wednesday last, the closing of the mails prevented the attendance of a sufficient number of subscribers to the Strangers' Hospital to form a quorum. Another meeting has therefore been called at the same place for Friday next, when it is hoped that the subscribers will find time to attend. The hospital is too valuable a property and too useful an institution to be treated with neglect.

MARITIME INTELLIGENCE.—In the port of *Ca-de-Velha*, on the 27th ult., in bad weather, the torpedoboat *Carvalho Mota* ran into the unclassified Clauvinier steamer *Medeiro e Abreuque*, whose figure-head was somewhat damaged. We learn that Capt. José Carlos, commander of the *Carvalho Mota*, has been suspended for unseamanlike conduct. The injured vessel at once went into dock for repairs and will not venture again until the storm is over.

—It should be remembered that it was the minister of interior and justice, whose petulant resignation has excited so much comment the past week, who placed the government in so far a position in regard to the Polytechnic school dispute. It would seem that he has been holding a post in the cabinet more for the interests of a faction, led by Rosa e Silva, than for the good of the country. If some of his partisan measures could now be reconsidered, a decided benefit would result from his retirement.

—In congress on last Thursday, when Deputy Meleiros e Alhquerque was speaking against the minister of foreign affairs, he was struck by the latter's brother, Deputy José Carlos, who immediately resigned his seat. The sitting was at once suspended and the chamber went into secret session. After discussing the matter it arrived at the conclusion that nothing could be done in the way of a salve for the wounded feelings of the sufferer beyond an expression of sympathy, since José Carlos' resignation placed him out of the reach of congressional disciplinary action.

—The telegraphic reports of the massacre of Armenian Christians in Constantinople on the 26th inst. are full of horrors. It is said that over 5,000 perished. How much longer will Christendom tolerate the "unbelievable Turk?" While these savage monsters were in progress the sovereigns of Russia and Austria, both champions of our religion, were busily plotting in Vienna and scheming how to protect the Turk and maintain the *Turk* *quo vadis* in Europe. We have much to be thankful for, but not for the Turk and his terrible persecutors.

—The proprietor of the *Commerce de S. Paulo* has instructed his advocate here to prosecute *O Povo* for libel. The *Povo* had published a telegram (?) from São Paulo saying that "the dirty impositions (*expropriações*) to which a monarchist journal of this capital and a weekly paper here have made in regard to occurrences, even to the point of inventing telegrams which compromise the republic, have caused indignation here." Of course we all know what the *Povo* is capable of doing, and we shall not fail to see it sumilately punished for its libelous attacks on others. The *Povo* needs to be taught that it is not above the law, and that men respect the laws and opinions of others.

—There were various manifestations and conflicts in this city during the early part of last week over the Italian question. During most, if not principally of young men paraded the streets in several instances to attack the Italians. On the 25th the mob attacked a shop in the Largo do Rosário from which a hostile crowd was supposed to come, and the police had great difficulty in preventing a forcible entrance. They fired into the police delegate, a drove him into the Rio, and took him into the police station. The mountaineers were obliged to charge through the crowd, several times to break up the riot. On the 26th, also, there were various demoniacal meetings, and some conflicts occurred in various parts of the city. The Italian barricades, street-sweepers and other citizens were compelled to keep away in the central streets in view of the attacks on them.

—The American Bill Society's house in Rua S. José was broken into one night last week, and the place was thoroughly ransacked. The robbers found very little to their taste, however, for they carried off, far and dairied, nothing but a shawl and throw-away. They searched all the drawers in vain, and, on finding 100 or twenty or thirty milreis, the agent directly regretted that they did not steal a little more, as a good night's sleep had restored him. In the morning when the crime was discovered, there was no man to complain in the neighborhood. The damage is only a few doors from a station of *domésticos*, and is on the second floor with a nice staircase which—but what the devil was wrong for a thief?

—On the night of the 28th, burglars broke into the residence of Councillor Lafayette Rodrigues Pereira, in Rua Marquês de S. Vicente, where they first cleared the dining-rooms of everything portable and then entered the sleeping apartments of the family, from which they removed jewelry and 1,800\$ in money. The total loss is estimated at 20,000\$.

#### STRANGERS' HOSPITAL.

(Second call.) The annual general meeting of the subscribers to the Strangers' Hospital will be held at the office of Messrs. Philips Bros. & Co., No. 16 Rua Visconde de Inhauma, on Friday September 4th, at 2 p.m.

By order,

A. J. LAMOREUX,  
Secretary.

#### THE HOSPITAL BALL.

We are requested to state that tickets for the ball at the Laranjeiras Club on the 5th inst. in benefit of the Strangers' Hospital, may be obtained from any member of the Committee (Messrs. B. Allen, Reeves, Keigh, F. Youle, Wille, Walter and Wheatley) or Mr. Morrissey & Co.

The suggestion that the supper should be provided by the ladies has been taken up with enthusiasm and its success is assured. The committee wishes to state that as it will be impossible to call upon all the ladies who would be sure to take an interest in the affair, they wish to ask them to send their contributions to the Ladies' Committee, The Supper Fund, at No. 1 Rua Visconde de Inhauma.

The ball promises to be one of the most brilliant and successful entertainments of the season, and it is desired to have it as fully representative as possible.

#### CRICKET.

##### THE "WORLD" vs. THE "UNITED BANKS."

This match was played at Rua Paysandu on the 20th ult., and resulted in an easy victory for "The World" by 113 runs. The feeling of the winning side was splendid and Mr. Reeves batted in very good style for his faultless innings of 41 not out. In the second innings of the Banks Mr. Routh bat for 51 not out.

Messrs. Maude and Moura were the umpires and Mr. T. D. Buna was scorer. The score was:

##### THE WORLD.

W. Morrissey	b. Robinson	15
E. Morrissey	run out	5
N. Jackson	c. Allen	20
R. Morrissey	b. Webb	8
H. L. Wheatley	b. Brooking	8
H. J. Reeves	not out	41
G. F. Nicolson	b. Kentish	14
A. C. Skeey	b. Routh	11
W. E. M. Strange	c. and b. Routh	3
C. Jackson	c. Carré	2
Extras		11

##### Total.

138

##### THE UNITED BANKS.

R. A. Brooking	c. and b. Jackson	0
R. Robinson	b. Wheatley	3
F. Webb	c. E. Morrissey	3
J. Routh	c. Wheatley	1
F. Youle	b. Jackson	1
C. F. Raper	b. Wheatley	1
C. Allen	run out	5
J. M. Kenish	c. Smythe	3
H. Smythe	b. Jackson	3
A. Carré	c. Jackson	1
H. Evers	not out	7
Extras		5

##### Total.

138

2nd Innings.

R. A. Brooking	c. Wheatley	0
R. Robinson	b. Nicolson	1
F. Webb	b. R. Morrissey	1
J. Routh	not out	51
F. S. Youle	c. Allen	3
C. F. Raper	not out	3
J. M. Kenish	b. Reeves	3
H. Smythe	b. R. Morrissey	3
A. Carré	b. Reeves	0
H. Evers	b. Routh	7
Extras		5

##### Total.

73

##### CRICKET.

Match between the Club Brasileiro de Cricket and Mr. Ginn's XI played at Rua da Paysandu on August 23rd, resulting in a win for the Club on the first innings. The score is as follows:

##### MR. GINN'S XI.

1st Innings		
B. Brooking	b. Reeves	10
R. Robinson	b. Smythe	0
J. Routh	run out	14
F. S. Youle	b. Reeves	5
C. F. Raper	not out	5
J. M. Kenish	b. Reeves	0
H. Smythe	b. Reeves	0
A. Carré	b. Reeves	0
H. Evers	b. Routh	7
Extras		7

##### Total for 6 wickets.

73

##### CRICKET.

Match between the Club Brasileiro de Cricket and Mr. Ginn's XI played at Rua da Paysandu on August 23rd, resulting in a win for the Club on the first innings. The score is as follows:

##### MR. GINN'S XI.

1st Innings		
B. Brooking	b. G. Cox	31
R. Robinson	b. Smythe	0
J. Routh	run out	14
F. S. Youle	b. Reeves	0
C. F. Raper	c. Manners	0
J. M. Kenish	b. Reeves	0
H. Smythe	b. Reeves	0
A. Carré	b. Reeves	0
H. Evers	b. Routh	11
Extras		11

##### Total.

43

##### 2nd Innings.

1. Brooking	b. G. Cox	31
2. Burke	b. Smythe	0
3. Wucherer	b. " "	0
4. Prain	b. Davis	5
5. Ginn	b. Reeves	0
6. Fletcher	c. Manners	0
7. Breach	b. Davis	0
8. Shaw	b. " "	1
9. Troup	b. " "	2
10. Bailey	b. Reeves	0
11. Burke, not out	b. Reeves	0
Extras		11

##### Total.

102

\* Innings declared closed.

#### CLUB BRASILEIRO DE CRICKET.

##### 1st Innings.

1. Lopes	b. Wucherer	0
2. Reeves	b. Brooking	6
3. Smythe	b. " "	9
4. Manners	b. Wucherer	0
5. Davis	b. Robinson	0
6. Sturge	c. et. Brooking	3
7. Mounta	b. Wucherer	0
8. Robinson	b. Ginn	7
9. G. Cox, i. b. w.	b. Robinson	1
10. Hargreaves	b. " "	4
11. C. Cox, not out	Extras	7

##### 2nd Innings.

1. Reeves, not out		48
2. Smith, run out		11
3. C. Cox	b. Prain	4
4. Manners	c. et. Brooking	4
5. Cox	b. Brooking	6
6. Sturge, hit wicket	b. " "	10
7. Mounta, run out		1
8. Robinson, et. Robinson	b. Brooking	2
9. Davs, not out		15
10. Hargreaves, did not bat		1
11. J. Cox, did not bat	Extras	88

##### Total.

88

#### BUSINESS NOTES

—At Guaratinguetá the clerks are now agitating in favor of closing business houses Thursday afternoons. What next?

—At Casa Branca, São Paulo, which is not far from the grazing district of Minas and Goyaz, a kilo of fresh beef costs \$2.00.

—Reports are current of other failures among the brokers. As usual, however, the liquidations will be private and thorough a compromise.

—The municipal council has voted its own resolution to permit the opening of certain business houses on Sundays and holidays up to midday.

—It is said that about 130 buildings are under construction at Belo Horizonte, the new capital of Minas Geraes, on which about 5,000 men are employed.

—It is reported that a defalcation of 1,000,000\$ at first estimated at 400,000\$, has been discovered in the accounts of one of the important companies of this city. Considerable reserve is shown, however, by the press in mentioning names.

—The concession for three lotteries of 1,000,000\$ each in benefit of the Candalaua brotherhood, has at last been granted. It was rejected by congress, then granted by the municipal council, then vetoed by the prefect, and then the veto was overruled by the national senate. The municipal concession therefore holds good.

—It is satisfactory to note that the managers of Lloyd's Register have decided to locate an experienced surveyor in this port, and have selected Mr. A. S. Williamson for that responsible position. Shipowners and consignees will be able to find Mr. Williamson at No. 64 Rua 1º de Março whenever they have need of his services.

—We are informed that Mr. Stanley Jacobs, whose dishonesty was recorded in these columns weeks ago, left this city on a sailing vessel for some northern port. He seems to have "fleeced" nearly every friend and acquaintance he had in Rio. As far as the settlement promised by his partner, nothing more is heard from it and the chances are that absolutely nothing will be paid from the assets.

—We are indebted to Messrs. Andrade Faccio & Co. for a sample tin of artificial fertilizer, called "guano-chlorite," which is designed for use in gardens. The fertilizer is manufactured by Messrs. Marchesini Brothers in S. Paulo, where they are making special efforts to meet the requirements of coffee planters. The industry is a necessary and useful one and deserves every success. We have placed the sample out of the disposition of the gasterine at the Stomgers' Hospital and shall hope to see excellent results from its use.

—Without a doubt the courts are principally responsible for the bad financial situation in which many business houses find themselves plunged. Owing to the venality and torpor of the courts, it is impossible to seek redress through their channels unless one is prepared to wait indefinitely and pay out more money for fees and other expenses than most men can afford to do. We know of one case where the proprietor of a painting office proceeded to sue the banks and firms should all recourse to such courts and seek to settle their difficulties by compromises. Life is not long enough, nor patience sufficiently comprehensive, to permit any insistence in such a labyrinth of intrigue and injustice.

—The *Brasil* advanced the adoption here of the scheme just presented in Buenos Aires for the suppression of mendicity. It certainly would be a blessing to see the street cleared of the pestiferous beggars who are perpetually importuning for alms, and especially of the children who are thus early initiated in a career of idleness, vice and dishonesty. It would be well, however, to begin with the street lottery ticket sellers, who in this city are a far greater nuisance than the beggars, and whose improprieties exceed all bounds while their cries fill the streets with clamor at all hours of the day and night. On the day of a drawing we have heard them yelling and hawking until after 12 at night, commencing again soon after 5 in the morning. Such a nuisance as this should not be tolerated in a civilized city. There are innumerable agencies where those who require lottery tickets can buy them, and it should be made a penal offense, equal with mendicity, to solicit persons in the streets or calés or to call the tickets aloud in the streets. We believe this is done in Buenos Aires, where some regard is paid to the quiet of the residents. —*Montevideo Times*.

—The *Diário de Santos* says that a provisional committee has been formed in that city by *Dialma* for the repatriation of their countrymen. It is said that telegrams have been sent to the Brazilian government asking for its approval.

—One of the principal industries of this capital, as our American visitors will deduce from what they see and hear, is that of lottery drawings. The *lotaria* of boys and men selling tickets in the streets will be in their ears from early morning to very eve. They should visit the central offices in the *Nova Cuiabá* just to see the crowd which collects there. It will give a splendid idea of the industrial possibilities of the country.

—The *Associação Commercial de São Paulo* met on the 27th and selected the following gentlemen to act on a commission to meet and entertain the American manufacturers' commission: Messrs. Hermann Fischer, von Burgmann, Dr. Affilio Mello, Arthur Soares, Dr. Rodovaldo Junior, Victor Niedmann, João A. Júlio, Adriálio do Nascimento, Camilo Cresta, Emílio Picard, Emílio Fester, Percy Lupton and Dr. Gabriel Dias da Silva.

—According to a brief statement published on the morning of the 28th ult., the principal creditors of Messrs. Frias Hermanos, representing over three-fourths of the liabilities, have entered into an agreement to entrust the liquidation of its affairs to the same firm. According to the statement presented, the liabilities amount to 13,824,505\$283, deducting 1,369,000\$ of credits not subject to this accord, to 12,433,505\$283. The creditors signified the agreement represent 10,561,588\$ of the amount. The published statement does not give the assets, but it is stated that the liquidation will be for the benefit of the creditors, who will be represented in the liquidation by the London and Brazilian Bank and Messrs. Wille, Schimlinksky & Co., who are to receive 5 per cent for their supervision. It is provided also that Messrs. Frias Hermanos may continue business, but without prejudice to this liquidation. The banks and firms signing this accord are: Banco da República, London and Brazilian Bank, British Bank of South America, London and River Plate Bank, German Transatlantic Bank, Brazilian Bank for Deutschland, Banco Nacional Brasileiro, Banco do Hypothecario, Banco Commercial, M. Miró Junior, Azevedo Matos & Co., John Moore & Co., João A. Santa Maria and Wille Schimlinksky & Co.

—A destructive fire broke out among the buildings on Rua do Ouvidor between Uruguiana and Gonçalves Dias on the early morning of the 26th, and completely destroyed those occupied by the *Restaurant Petrópolis* and *Os Doceiros Bistro*, belonging to Messrs. Campos & Co., the Iatuba milk deposit, the American hat store, the art store of Gonçalves & Veitas, the hat and shoe store of J. M. da Costa & Co., and two boot and shoe stores on Rua da Uruguiana. The buildings burned were Nos. 131, 133 and 135 Rua do Ouvidor and 80, 82 B and 82 A Rua da Uruguiana, the latter on the corner of Rua do Ouvidor. The total loss is estimated at 1,600,000\$ to 2,000,000\$, of which 800,000\$ are said to represent the value of the buildings which belong to the *Ordem Terceira de S. Francisco da Penitência* and have only lately undergone extensive repairs. The loss on the *Restaurant Petrópolis*, which had been fitted up most luxuriously about a year ago, is estimated at 200,000\$, including the adjoining billiard saloon, only one half of which was insured. The insurance of 100,000\$ on these two establishments was all in national companies. The loss on the art store of Gonçalves & Veitas is estimated at 150,000\$, of which 95,000\$ were insured in one national and two foreign companies. All the several business establishments and the buildings were insured, but not to the full value. The fire is supposed to have originated from a defective chimney in the restaurant.

#### FINANCIAL NOTES

—The customhouse at Parati, Piauhy, yielded a revenue of only 292,322,597 during the six months ending June 30th last.

—One of our contemporaries is now anticipating some relief in this market from the three millions to be expended on the S. Paulo railway. It should be said that part of this will come out as materials, and the cash will come only as it is required.

—A telegram states that the new Minas Geraes loan will be brought out in Europe early this month. The negotiations have been going on for so long a time, and there are so many uncertainties about it, that we shall not be surprised to hear of another postponement.

—If the New York telegram of the 27th is correct, McKinley has declared that he favors the coinage of silver, but only after a certain period. This is just what we have feared. The gold standard men can not trust him, and they can never be sure that he would oppose a free coinage bill. Irreparable loss and disgrace lie in such a policy, and the country seems to have no candidate strong enough to declare himself against it unequivocally. It is to be feared that not only the United States, but the whole financial world is now facing a very grave danger. Free coinage means disaster everywhere, as well as repudiation and dishonor.

#### COFFEE NOTES

—According to the *Correio de Campinas* of the 29th ult., the Mogyana line delivered 12,844 bags of coffee to the Panista line on the 27th for conveyance to Santos, making a total of 287,170 bags since the 1st of the month.

—In view of the lower prices now ruling for coffee, is it not time to consider measures for reducing the costs of production and of marketing the product? Many expenses are incurred at present which could well be abolished, and the saving credited to the producer.

—Another fire in a coffee-cleaning establishment occurred on the plantation of Sr. M. C. Villas Boas at Correco Fimido, near Campinas, S. Paulo, on the 19th ult. The loss was a total one, including 4,000 arrobas of coffee ready for market. The number of these destructive fires on coffee plantations this year is significant. In all probability it is due to greater negligence in the use of cigarettes about the building.





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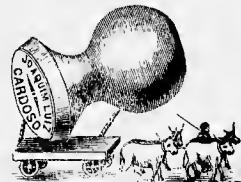
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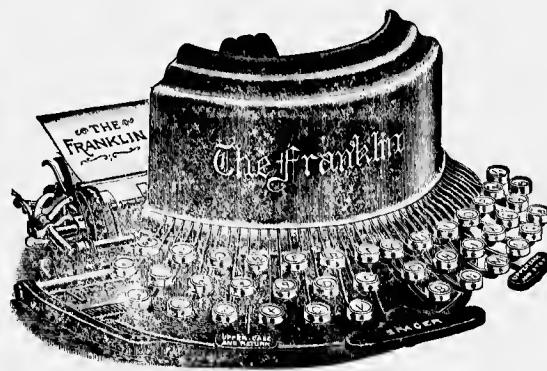
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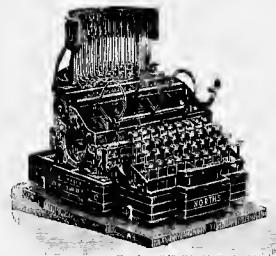
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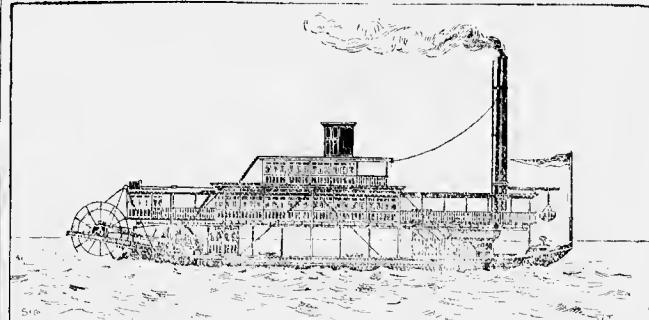
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